

TO THE ELECTION OFFICERS AND COUNTY COMMITTEES OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

The following action has been agreed upon after full correspondence and conference, on the part of the State Central Committees of both parties in this State, and should be carried out in good faith in all the counties mentioned:

Now therefore, in order to carry out the instructions of our several Committees, we, the undersigned, Jacob T. Wright, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee of Indiana, and W. H. Talbot, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Indiana, do hereby recommend and advise the adoption of the following rules for the government of the polling places at the election to be held on the 9th day of October, 1866:

1st. In every precinct where the Township Trustee is a member of the Union party, the Democrats shall be allowed one Judge and one Clerk at each poll, and at every precinct where the Township Trustee is a member of the Democratic party, the Union party shall be allowed one Judge and one Clerk at each poll.

2d. The Judges and Clerks, so to be appointed, shall be selected with alternates by the party by whom they represent, and the names of the parties thus selected shall be furnished to the Township Trustee, at least one week previous to such election.

3d. The agreement for the appointment of such Judges and Clerks should be made in writing between the Chairmen of the County Central Committees, and signed by them and the Trustees of all the Townships, and copies forwarded to the Chairmen of both the State Committees.

4th. The following counties are especially designated for the carrying out of these stipulations, to-wit: Dubois, Knox, Washington, Clarke, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Brown, Franklin, Dearborn, Shelby, Sullivan, Owen, Allen, Madison, Adams, Wells, Lake, St. Joseph, La Porte, Wabash, Delaware, Randolph, Wayne, Henry, Decatur, Hamilton, Marion, Morgan, Hendricks, Switzerland, Jefferson, Parke, Howard, Jennings and Johnson. And the conditions of this agreement and recommendation shall be deemed satisfactorily accepted upon written evidence being furnished to the chairman of the State Committees, that such written agreements have been ratified by the proper parties herein named, and we particularly request the Chairmen of both parties in the counties named, to carry this arrangement into effect, and to notify us before the 20th day of September, 1866, that the same has been effected, by forwarding the certified agreements heretofore specified.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 14th day of September, 1866.

J. T. WRIGHT,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

W. H. TALBOT,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

CHARLES P. JACOBS,
Secretary Union State Central Committee.

REGINALD H. HALL,
Secretary Democratic State Central Committee.

Philadelphia Press.

Andrew Johnson's Desire to Recognize a Rebel Congress.

The New York Times of yesterday gives the following illustration of "My Policy" in the event of the failure of the Republican party to elect one hundred and twenty-one members of the next House of Representatives:

By law Congress thus consists of two hundred and forty-one members, and by law, also, a majority of the whole number, or one hundred and twenty-one members, constitute a quorum. Suppose that the members elected from the Southern States should meet in December, 1867, and be enough, added to Northern members who believe in their right to representation, and who would meet with them, to constitute a quorum; and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation, and who would not meet with them, should meet by themselves, constituting less than a quorum of the whole number. The Pittsburgh Chronicle begins to see the possibility of such an occurrence; and it also sees that the President will be under the necessity of recognizing one or the other of these bodies as the valid Constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his message to the one or the other. He must sign bills passed by the one or the other. He must treat one or the other as a branch of Congress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other as having no such authority. And under the circumstances assumed, there can be very little doubt, in view of his known opinions on the subject, that President Johnson will recognize the numerical quorum—the body which contains a majority of all the members—as the only body authorized by the Constitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send his message to that body; he will sign the bills they pass, if concurred in by the Senate; and he will not recognize the acts of the other as valid in any respect. The Senate, on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States but ten, even if they

are a minority of the whole, as the real Congress, and as clothed with all the powers of legislation.

If any additional incentive were needed for energy and activity in the present political canvass, this statement would furnish it. In the Press of Tuesday we explained the present complexion and expectations of the antagonistic parties—the House containing at the time of adjournment one hundred and forty-seven Republican and forty-five Democratic members. If fifty members from the rebel States were added to the latter, it would still leave them in a minority of fifty-two. To overcome this preponderance, and thus gain a pretext for revolutionizing the Government, was the chief object of the damaging and disgraceful Presidential pilgrimage, and of the prostitution of the public patronage. But the people have only to continue their steadfast and enthusiastic support of Congress to crush this scheme. If they stand firm by their loyal colors they will utterly destroy the shameless excuse given by the Times for a usurpation of legislative functions. Maine has resented the Copperhead calculation of a gain of two members within her borders by overwhelming majorities to all her Republican candidates, and Pennsylvania will not be slow to imitate this noble example. Her citizens will never consent to assist, directly or indirectly, in setting up legally or illegally a rebel Congress to rule over the United States.

State Taxation of Government Bonds.

This subject is effectually disposed of by Secretary McCULLOUGH in his last annual report. He shows that the present bonds are protected by the Constitution from such taxation, as the Supreme Court has repeatedly decided, and informs Congress and the country that with such a burden placed upon the new bonds which must be issued to meet an accruing national indebtedness, he could not sell them at par without paying as high as eight per cent. interest, and the tendency of such a policy would, moreover, drive our securities to Europe, where they would be beyond the reach of national taxation.

We commend his argument to the people as well as to those small fry demagogues who are trying to ride into office on a promise to procure the taxation of Government bonds by the States, a measure they know to be impossible as long as the Constitution remains as it is. This is what the Secretary of the Treasury says:

"In view of the fact that the exemption of Government securities from State taxation is, by many persons, considered an unjust discrimination in their favor, efforts may be made to induce Congress to legislate upon the subject of their taxation. Of course the existing exemption from State and municipal taxation on bonds and securities now outstanding will be scrupulously regarded. That exemption is a part of the contract under which the securities have been issued and the money loaned thereon to the government, and it would not only be unconstitutional, but a breach of the public faith of the nation to disregard it. It would also, in the judgment of the Secretary, be unwise for Congress to grant to the States the power, which they would not possess unless conferred by express Congressional enactment, of imposing local taxes upon securities of the United States which may be hereafter issued. Such taxation, in any form, would result in serious, if not fatal, embarrassment to the Government, and, instead of relieving, would eventually injure the great mass of the people, who are to bear their full proportion of the burden of the public debt. This is a subject in relation to which there should be no difference of opinion. Every taxpayer is personally interested in having the public debt placed at home, and at a low rate of interest, which can not be done if the public securities are to be subject to local taxation. Taxes vary largely in different States, and in different counties and cities of the same State, and are everywhere so high that, unless protected against them, the bonds into which the present debt must be funded can not be distributed among the people, except in some favored localities, unless they bear a rate of interest so high as to make the debt severely oppressive, and to render the prospect of its extinguishment well nigh hopeless. Exempted from local taxation, the debt can, it is expected, be funded at an early day at five per cent.; if local taxation is allowed, no considerable portion of the debt which falls due within the next four years can be funded at home at less than eight per cent. The tax payers of the United States can not afford to have their burdens thus increased. It is also evident that the relief which local tax payers would obtain from Government taxation as the result of low rate of interest in national securities, would at least be as great as the increase of local taxes to which they would be subjected on account of the exemption of government securities; while if those securities should bear a rate of interest sufficient to secure their sale when subjected to local taxes, few, if any of them, would long remain where those taxes could reach them. They would be readily transferred to other countries, into the hands of foreign capitalists, and thus at last the burden of paying a high rate of interest would be left upon the people of the country without compensation or alleviation."

J. T. WRIGHT,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

W. H. TALBOT,
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Opinion of the President.

Among the respectable papers of the country, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, has been one of the most prominent supporters of the President. It has the following on his Western tour:

"The vices of our party politics and the weaknesses of the President's character, are both, sadly, illustrated in the tour of the Executive through the Northern and Western States. Mr. Johnson is badly afflicted with himself, added to which are a sensitive, irascible temper, a want of self-control and self-respect, and a vehement, passionate, haranguing style of speaking. Altogether, these qualities are making a sad muddle of his speeches on the journey. He talks as the editors of the New Tribune write—coarsely, vulgarly, vituperatively; like a Tammany Hall orator, or a cross-roads stump-speaker, rather than the President of the United States; like a cheap weak partisan, rather than a statesman, or a patriot. He has no patience with the people who differ from him: no belief in their loyalty, and does not hesitate to exhibit this impatience and infidelity in the severest and most aggravating language."

(Translated from the Evansville Union.)

The Conspiracy of the Governors.

The St. Louis Republican copies from the truth-loving, reliable New York Herald a statement, according to which, a number of Northern Governors met in the loyal Philadelphia Convention for the purpose of planning a plot against the President.

"To Johnson, the tyrant, sneaked Fletcher, hiding his dagger."

And there are the most terrible suspicions joined, and the threat uttered that the Radical party which could do such a thing, ought to be extinguished from God's earth, skin and hair, man and mouse, woman and child, dog, cat and canary bird.

Ha! We shudder when we think of it! But, joke a part, we hope the statement is true in the following sense: We hope the Northern Governors pledged themselves to stand side by side for liberty and unity. We hope they concluded definitely what they will do, if Johnson should think of putting into effect his menaces against our Congress. We hope that they concurred upon devising means and ways; and that the Governors of States producing hemp, above all, store enough of this article to hang all traitors who dare to bring a second rebellion in the United States, of North America.—Westliche Post.

[From the Evansville Democrat.]
The City German Press.

The Radicals are full of joy over their victories in Maine and Vermont. We have nothing against it, and, as far as we are concerned, feel in no way discouraged. There is, not in the whole country, a well instructed man who expected anything else from the lean Maine-liquor Yankees. If anything, in the election reports, surprises us, it is the fact that the opposition, against the temperance and negro fanatics, accepted the battle at all, and shows as many votes as are reported. Vermont and Maine having 1,120 negroes, of course, are believers in negro suffrage for other States. We expect no victories in the New England States.

But when the reports from New York and Pennsylvania come, there will be an end filled with terror to the joy of the Radicals. New York is already given up even by such outrageous papers as the New York Abend Zeitung.

[So it appears that our German Johnson contemporary is more enterprising than the Courier, and has actually heard from Maine. It can hardly expect much from New York, after the desertion of the President by the New York Herald, his most powerful organ. The Herald says the State will go for the Union Republican ticket by at least 40,000 majority.—EDS. JOURNAL.]

General Grant's Position.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune had a free conversation with Gen. Grant at Pittsburgh, and obtained the following information:

The General said that he had accompanied the Presidential party at the President's request—that he had abstained equally from declaring his own political sentiments, or authorizing anybody else to do so. He said that neither Mr. Seward nor any other person could commit him to any set of political opinions—that he is annoyed at the successive attempts which have been made by Seward and others, to announce to the people along the road that his political opinions were in harmony with those of Mr. Johnson. He inquired whether it was true that he had attended the interview between the Philadelphia Convention Committee upon his own motion. He replied:

"Of course not. That being a purely political gathering, it was none of my business. I was there at the request of the President, and all attempts to attach a political significance to my presence are unwarranted and impertinent."

I inquired whether the statement published some time since, in the Lewistown Falls (Maine) Journal, purporting to detail a conversation with the General on political topics was correct. To this the General replied that he had had a conversation with the editor of that paper, but that he had no expectation that it was to be published, and that if he had sup-

posed the remarks which he then made were to get into the newspapers, he should have refrained from making them. He was the General of the United States army, and not a politician.

(Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.)

Trampling on the Flag.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 10, '66.

At Glendale, near Malvern Hill, are collected and interred the remains of our soldiers who fell in the battles of Frazer farm and Malvern Hill in 1862. There are also gathered into this cemetery the remains of those who fell in the cavalry raids of Sheridan and Wilson, wherever they could be found along the Charles City road. Eleven hundred and ninety-seven bodies have been gathered at this spot by the Government burial parties, in charge of Major Hynes. The cemetery is neatly enclosed, the graves marked distinctly with all data that could be obtained of the fallen soldiers, and in the centre of the grounds a staff was raised, from which every morning is unfurled the old flag for which they gave up their lives.

Last week this flag was torn down and trampled in the ground by some of the loyal people who live in the vicinity, who could find no other way of expressing their affection for the Government.

These may be gratifying evidences to some people of the love and respect entertained by the reconstructed for the Union and the emblem of its honor and power, but those soldiers, who left slain comrades at Malvern Hill and Frazer's Farm, and who rode with Sheridan and Wilson, will perhaps look at it differently.

NOTIONS.

CURNICK BROS.

WHOLESALE JOBBERS AND DEALERS

WHITE GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

NOTIONS.

No. 15 Main Street, EVANSVILLE, IND.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE

ENTIRE STOCK, and having removed to the OLD STAND, OF

W. H. MCGARY & CO.,

15 Main Street,

We are now prepared to sell every merchant

wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices.

INDIANA,

ILLINOIS,

KENTUCKY, and

TENNESSEE

whatever they may want in our line,

from a

PACK OF PINS

to a HUNDRED DOZEN

HOOP-SKIRTS.

Orders from One Dollar to

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

promptly filled, and prices and goods guaranteed to give satisfaction.

CURNICK BROS.,

Agents for the celebrated

"STAR OF THE WEST"

PAPER COLLAR.

aug.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EVANSVILLE ICE CREAM DEPOT

Bank & Christ, Proprietors

WE HAVE BUILT AND FITTED

up in elegant style, a Saloon on

SOUTH SECOND STREET, which we

intend to make an attractive place of resort

for the citizens of this city. We shall man-

ufacture to order the following Ice Creams:

Vanilla Cream, Strawberry, Lemon, Cho-

colate, and Fruit Flavored.

SHERBETS:

ORANGE SHERBET, LEMON SHERBET,

STRAWBERRY SHERBET, and

ONE APPLE SHERBET,

AND ROMAN PUNCH.

We keep always on hand Vanilla and

Strawberry Ice Cream and Orange Sherbet.

A fine assortment of

CANDY, NUTS, CAKES, &c.

Lemonade and Soda Water.

Weddings and parties applied with all

kinds of

Ornamental Cakes.

In as beautiful designs as any made in New

York City.

All orders will receive our personal at-

tention.

ADANK & CHRIST,

South Second St., bet. Main & Locust.

June 12-3rd

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CORONER.

I am an independent candidate for the

office of Coroner of Vanderburgh County.

JOHN BISHMAN.

Mr. VERNON, July 13, 1866.

Editors of the Journal:

Please announce me as candidate to represent

this District in the next Congress.

I believe in the immediate and uncondi-

tional restoration of the seceded States to the

Union, as the only remedy to restore

peace and prosperity to the country.

I am opposed to any further tinkering

with the Constitution, until all the States

are in their proper places and fairly represented.

JOHN PITCHER.

Valuable Property at Auction.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

SAUNDERS, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock, at

the court-house door in the city of Evans-

ville, a valuable piece of property on Wa-

LAW CARDS.

J. H. GARDNER,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office with James T. Walker, Justice of the

Peace, in Burdick's new building,

Third street, nearly opposite Washington

House.

All business entrusted to him will be

promptly and carefully attended to.

Particular attention given to collections,

and prompt returns made.

—Refers to—

Messrs. Miller, Gardner & Co., No. 4 First

street.

Messrs. Ragon & Dickey, Nos. 3 and 4 South

water street.

Messrs. Rouch & Torian, No. 14 First street.

Messrs. Cloud & Akin, No. 5 Main street.

Messrs. Head & Menifee, No. 13 Main street.

Messrs. Minor & Bullam, No. 16 North First

street.

Can also refer, if necessary, to a number

of eminent practitioners in Kentucky.

may 10

Conrad Baker.

C. H. Butterfield.

Baker & Butterfield,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—WILL GIVE

prompt attention to all business in-

trusted to their care.

OFFICE—Third Street, between Main

and Locust.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

July 6th

JAMES T. WALKER,